

This nation is 143 years old, and has had five war games—with a batting average of 1,000.

The owner of a motor car can't see why persons run such a risk as to drive a horse.

England reports a surplus of army shoes and over here they talk of prices being higher.

Lower bottoms in berry boxes and higher prices still leave the empty stomach unsatisfied.

If the news from Paris bore a Moscow date line, and vice versa, it would be no more confusing.

Not much to do now but to feverishly wait for the 1st of July to see what's going to happen.

"Bolshevism" seems to have succeeded "camouflage" as the sadly over-worked word of the day.

It is asserted that music will cure bolshevism. This is cure No. 11,433 for the distressing disorder.

England may tax bachelors. Here is a desperate effort to put in practice the theory of the single tax.

Another thing we are convinced of is that frequently either the weather or the weather bureau is away off.

Since the county is more than 1,000,000 houses short, this promises to be a great season for living in the open.

A company of American soldiers in Russia sulked a bit about going to the frozen front. Too cold to fight, perhaps.

So fast is the dollar shrinking that we shall have to print them the size of porous plasters if we are to see one at all.

Unless automobiles are required to run slowly, it is doubtful whether street crossings can be made safe for hobble skirts.

The nearest to an excuse some people have for not working a community garden is that in Bavaria communism is a sort of bolshevism.

Just figuring out that one fly will produce 5,000,000,000 other flies in a season isn't as important as keeping those flies from being produced.

Flour having gone up only 103 per cent in the last six years there is still a chance for the inventor of sawdust bread to gain fame and fortune.

Habit is hard to curb. The old-time news announcement, "Europe is on the verge of war," is still more or less in use in trans-Atlantic comment.

As we watch the task of getting the troops home we begin to understand what must have been doing a year ago when they were being rushed to Europe.

Tight clothing for men may be a forerunner of a reduced cost of living. At any rate, we shall see with our own eyes how much there was of camouflage in the full effect.

If bolshevism could read, it would find some interesting handwriting on the wall in the fact that British labor and capital have agreed to work in harmony.

The Custom Tailors' association has decided that to be well dressed this year a man must have twelve suits. Unless they count pajamas and suits of underwear we fear we shall not be able to qualify.

A New York lecturer, a specialist on the art of self-expression, says that if you are energetic but are unable to express yourself you should "use a spiral," which sounds as if he might be recommending a corkscrew.

While women during the war aspired to men's clothes, they are perfectly safe against masculine usurpation of their own styles, particularly the hobble-skirt.

The Mobit prison machine gun undoubtedly works faster, if not more effectively, than did the Paris guillotine, but it will never fill so interesting a place in the world's history.

The Egyptian revolution continues. It seems in the land of the cigarette they roll something beside their own.

A Northwestern professor contends that the study of Latin is a preventive of bolshevism, and it must be admitted that few of the bolsheviks probably know much Latin—or anything else.

Former King Ludwig of Bavaria says, "In my old age I have no place to lay my head." If he had been careful not to lay his hoof on other people's necks, he wouldn't have been bumped.

Baseball players with war training may be expected to wait on bases for the batter to lay down a barrage.

Former Grand Duke Nicholas, commander of the Russian troops, who reportedly was assassinated by various revolutionary and bolshevik factions, has arrived in Constantinople little the worse for wear.

Most housewives care less, whether the robins return from the south than whether the housemaids return from the munition factories.

ANNOUNCE CUT IN WAGE RATE

Sheet and Tin Mill Owners and Employees Agree on Reduction.

DUE TO BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Under Agreement Binding on Both Parties the Change is Amicably Received—Others News of General Interest to Labor.

Wages of sheet and tin mill workers took another backward turn at the regular bi-monthly settlement in Louisville, Ky., between representatives of the Western Sheet and Tinplate Manufacturers' association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

It was found the average price of Nos. 26, 27 and 28 gauge black sheets shipped during March and April was \$4.50 per 100 pounds, a reduction of 40 cents from the average price in January and February. This means a cut of 10 per cent for sheet mill operators for the May-June period. When the March settlement was made there was a cut of 10½ per cent for sheet mill workers who had received an advance of 7 per cent at the January settlement.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

More than 175,000 people in Japan abandoned agricultural pursuits to work in new and enlarged factories during the war.

In the 22 coal-producing counties of Iowa, 9,049,806 tons of coal were produced from 256 mines, with an average of 15,464 men employed in 1917.

No Argentine industry has been free from the menace of strikes during the last two years, but the railways have suffered more than any other single class.

The new German national assembly has promised to introduce a bill limiting the workday for miners to seven hours, including the period consumed in ascent and descent.

Leather workers employed on travelers' goods have succeeded in shortening hours, increasing wages and improving working conditions in a number of localities throughout the country.

Illinois is the only state which can report a decrease in child labor for the period of the war, according to Miss Jeanette Bates, assistant attorney general, assigned to the department of factory inspection.

The threatened strike in the paper mills of Finch, Pruyn & Co., Glens Falls, N. Y., was averted when workers' demands were granted at a conference between company officials and representatives of the men. Under agreement mechanics will be paid 60 cents an hour and other workers will receive a flat increase of 5 cents an hour.

Six hundred members of the Toledo Ladies' Garment Workers' union have received a 15 per cent increase in wages and a decrease in working hours from 50 to 46 a week, with the provision that if workers in New York obtain a 44-hour week that standard will be adopted in Toledo. A guarantee of 50 weeks' work a year also was obtained.

When 800 striking ice men, employees of every ice company in Detroit, returned to work, after the difficulty was adjusted by the mayor of the city, they returned with increases in wages which make them, it is said, the highest paid men in the United States for this class of service. Increases in wages made by the General Ice company give foremen \$36 a week and those who peddle ice from the wagons \$33.

A general strike of 50,000 garment workers was ordered by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. The union demands a 44-hour week, change from piece-work basis to a weekly salary and a minimum wage scale. The winning of the demands would mean the revolutionizing of the garment industry in New York, and is aimed at the abolition of "sweat shops." It is also hoped to extend the "active season" from six to eight months.

Approximately 600 ironmolders, 400 in Cincinnati and 200 in Covington, Ky., did not return to their jobs following the failure of the employers and officials of the International Molders' union to agree after negotiations pending since January 1.

Preparation of a report embodying organized labor's stand on reconstruction and national and international issues was begun at New York at a session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The report will be made public at the federation's national convention in Atlantic City next month.

Charles P. Bruch, general manager of the Postal Telegraph system, announced that effective June 1, the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime had been adopted for all the system's employees in fifty-one large and small cities in the United States.

The Cumberland (Ky.) Telephone & Telegraph company has given an advance ranging from 10 to 20 per cent in the wages of wire employees and \$1 a week in wages of its operators. Its wire men were receiving \$60 to \$95 per month and its operators \$12 to \$22 a week.

AFFAIRS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Recent Important Happenings in All Sections of This Country and Throughout Europe.

A thousand members of the Newark (N. J.) Laborers union went on strike in all parts of the city to enforce a demand for a 25 per cent wage increase. Simultaneously 1,500 bricklayers, carpenters and steam fitters employed on jobs with the laborers quit in sympathy. The laborers get 50 cents an hour and seek 62½ cents. Edward M. Waldron, head of the Newark General Contractors association, said the organization "flatly refused" to grant the demands, but that no effort would be made to employ non-union men.

The coal miners of Australia have demanded a 25 per cent increase in wages.

Montana sets the highest minimum age (sixteen years) at which a child is allowed to work.

Bank clerks in Switzerland are now receiving 80 per cent more in wages than they did in 1914.

Italy has nearly 1,000,000 trade unionists affiliated with the various trade unions in that country.

Wool spinners, cloth folders and carpet spinners at Lawrence, Mass., are 100 per cent organized.

The Bricklayers' union of New South Wales has demanded an increase from \$3.40 to \$4.13 a day and a 44-hour week.

Around Cranbrook Center, Alberta, there are a number of lumber camps employing 2,500 men, with a payroll of \$10,000 a day.

By a ministerial decree, the workers on the Italian railways are granted an eight-hour day with one day off duty weekly.

Indiana is one of 12 states having a law prohibiting the employment of women at night in at least one group of occupations.

The Australian Workers' union has asked the minister of railways to increase the railroad laborers' pay from \$2.43 to \$2.75 a day.

It has been discovered by an investigating board that some waitresses in Manitoba, Canada, have been working 80 hours a week.

The British ministry of munitions, through its training schools, has shown how successful women may be prepared for shop supervisors and forewomen.

The Metal Trades council of Toronto has addressed a letter to each Toronto member of parliament at Ottawa, appealing for an eight-hour day for all the workers in Canada.

Seven bills framed by organized labor were passed by the Michigan legislature during the recent session. One of these prohibits under penalty of fine and imprisonment, sex discrimination in the payment of wages of persons engaged in the manufacture or production of any article. Another bill enlarges the compensation rights under the workmen's compensation act.

Four thousand striking employees of the American Railway Express company at New York voted unanimously to return to work and leave the adjustment of their grievance to the committee, officials of the labor department of the railroad administration. The decision was reached after the strikers had listened to addresses by government representatives, officials of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of the company.

Frank Morrison, arbitrator in the wage dispute between Typographical union No. 6 and the Publishers' association of New York city, formally announced the award. The printers receive an increase of \$9 a week, post-dated to April 1. That is all they asked for on the wage account. The weekly pay of an afternoon newspaper compositor now will be \$43.50, and that of a morning newspaper compositor \$46.50, on the basis of an eight-hour day, less 30 minutes for lunch.

A bill providing for a basic eight-hour day in Wisconsin in manufacturing establishments with time and a half pay for overtime was engrossed in the lower house by a vote of 51 to 41. The assembly also engrossed a bill allowing a reduction on income tax returns for property made useless by legislation or the end of the war. It is aimed to aid war industries and breweries. The senate passed a bill requiring boys up to eighteen to attend vocational schools 12 hours a week. The present limit is seventeen years and eight hours.

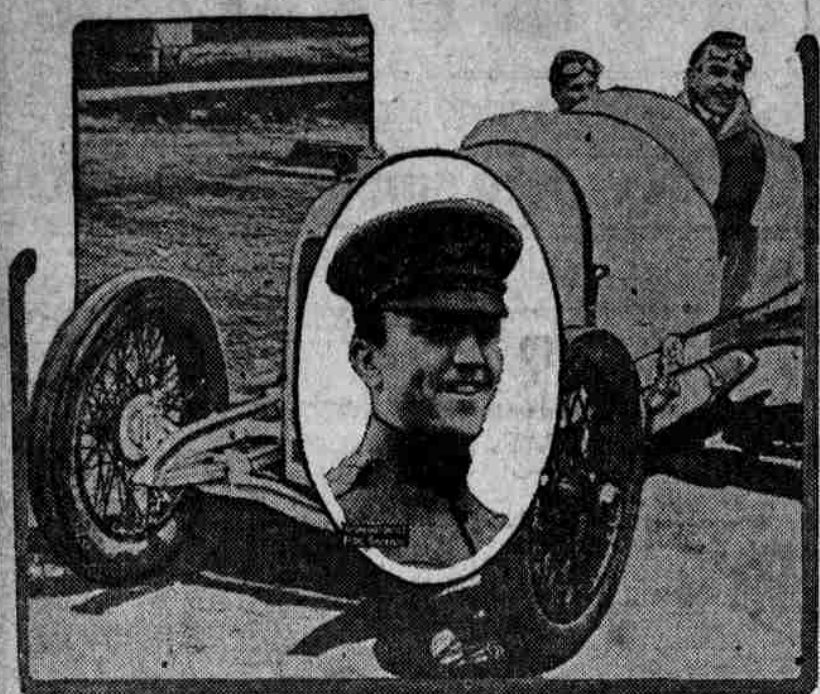
More than 1,000 men employed in the building trades industry of Gary Ind., who have been on strike, returned to work and the threatened strike of 4,000 more has been averted as the result of an agreement reached between the unions and contractors.

The federal council of the Australian Workers' union has issued a manifesto to its members announcing that the council had unanimously rejected the scheme for the fusion of all labor organizations into one big union. The manifesto describes this as a "camouflaged I. W. U."

A resolution endorsing the proposed nationwide strike in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney was adopted by the Pacific Coast Metal Trades council, representing 250,000 ship yard and other metal trades workers, in convention.

Striking union men at Winnipeg, Man., decided not to return to work until all disputes pending by other trades are settled to the satisfaction of the men involved and the central strike committee, according to a statement made by Secretary Robertson of the labor council. More than 30,000 men and women left their employment, and Winnipeg was breadless.

CAPTAIN RICKENBACKER, REFEREE OF LIBERTY SWEEPSTAKES, IS AUTO "ACE"



"Eddie Rick," Known to Fame as "America's Ace of Aces."

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, known to fame as "America's ace of aces," but to auto racing fans as "Eddie Rick," selected to referee the Indianapolis 500-mile Liberty Sweepstakes, May 31, inaugurating the post-war revival of automobile racing in America, is the automobile industry's war hero, and also one of the best-known drivers of race cars that America ever produced. Since he forswore the speed game to don an army uniform and succeeded in knocking 26 Boche planes out of the sky, he announced that he would forsake his former love in the field of automotive sport and permanently abide with the new, in which he achieved his greatest honors.

Like Umpire's Job.

Because he has always been noted for his square dealing, and because he has the regard and confidence of all racing drivers, Carl G. Fisher, president of the Indianapolis motor speedway, invited Captain Eddie to become chief official of the Liberty event. Being the referee of a big race is just about as popular a job as umpiring a hotly contested baseball game.

Captain Rickenbacker's war record is known to almost all race fans, for they closely followed his career in the newspapers during the 18 months that he was in France with General Pershing's warriors.

Captain Rickenbacker was an "ace" in the racing game, and one of the favorites of racing fans, long before he gained his international fame as an aviator. In 1916 he led all the drivers of American cars, and finished third

in the A. A. A. driving championship.

When the last 500-mile race was run on the Indianapolis speedway, in 1914 Captain Eddie set a gruelling pace for 25 miles that would have run the field off its feet had he been able to maintain it. Disaster overtook him, however, after he had gained a mile on the field in ten laps, and a wrecked engine sent him to the pits.

In the Harvest day meet of the same year, Captain Rickenbacker and the late Johnny Aitken raced neck and neck to win the 100-mile contest that featured the day's program. It looked as though Aitken would lose, when a wheel collapsed on Rickenbacker's mount and he spun like a top before sliding off the course, with Aitken thundering by. The accident happened with two laps to go, and was one of the most spectacular in the history of the brick track.

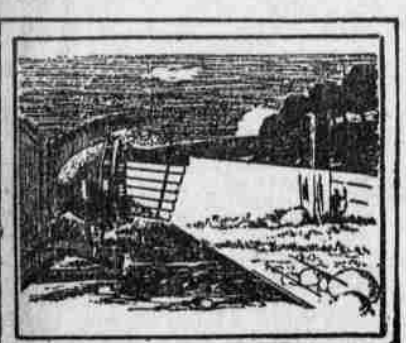
Had Many Close Calls.

In spite of his many close calls in racing and his battles in the air, Captain Rickenbacker has never lost the smile for which he is famous. The referee of a big race must contend with the kicks and complaints of drivers' team managers, and all the men who operate the machinery of a big event. With his ability to remain good natured in the face of adversity, and also because of his intimate knowledge of the racing sport and its rules, it is believed that he will prove the most successful referee the Indianapolis track has ever had, with all the fans pulling for him to make good in his capacity of chief arbiter.

SHIELD FOR AUTO HEADLIGHT

Pennsylvanian Invents Device in Which Light is Directed Downward to Illuminate Road.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing an invention of D. G. Knecht of Allentown, Pa., says: "The invention relates to the headlights of automobiles or other similar vehicles. The object is to provide a



A Perspective View of the Device.

device in which the light is directed downward so as to illuminate the road, without, however, being diminished in intensity. A further object is to provide for preventing the glare which is dangerous to persons approaching the machine.

CLEAN PARTS WITH KEROSENE

Best Way Is to Use Wire Basket and Dip Different Parts in Oil, Letting Dirt Sink.

It is often necessary to clean small parts of the car, and washing in kerosene is the accepted method. The usual practice is to throw such parts in a pail of kerosene and let them lie in the muck which collects at the bottom. A better way is to get a wire basket, which will fit part way down in the vessel used to hold the kerosene, place the parts in this basket, dip them in the oil and allow the dirt to be loosened and sink to the bottom, while the parts come out perfectly clean and ready for use.

NAIL MAKES TEMPORARY PIN

Not Strong Enough for Permanent Repair, but Will Suffice in Cases of Emergency.

Breakage of a taper pin on a magnetic drive shaft or similar important part frequently causes delay and annoyance to motorists, especially if it occurs on the road, when another taper pin of the right size usually is unavailable. If this is the case a temporary pin may be quickly filed from a nail or similar piece of stock, which, while not strong enough for permanent repair, will suffice for the time it takes to secure a new pin.

DRIVE RIGHT!

Don't hog the road. Obey all traffic signals. Don't stop on car tracks to wait for signal. Keep near the curb. Don't go ahead of the officer's signal and then say you did not see him. Don't turn in middle of block in narrow side streets. Don't stop in the line of traffic to buy a newspaper. Don't fail to report accidents to the police department. Try not to delay traffic by killing your engine. Don't overinflate your tires.

STOP POUNDING OF ENGINES

Trouble May Be Due to Several Causes, Among Others Imperfect Electrical Connection.

If a pound in the engine is regular and continuous, it is likely to be from lost motion in the bearings. If it is irregular and occasional, it is more likely to be due to preignition caused by incandescent carbon or from imperfect electrical connections. If the pounding is accompanied by occasional missing, especially if the missing is more frequent when the car is running than when the engine is idling, it is more apt to be due to imperfect electrical connections.

SELF-LUBRICATING BUSHING

Comparatively Easy by Drilling Holes and Packing With Graphite Every Six Months.

It is comparatively easy to make a self-lubricating bushing for the spring bolt by drilling, say eight holes, each 3-16 of an inch in diameter through a new bronze bushing. These holes are packed with graphite, when the bushing is in place. By removing the spring bolt every six months and repacking the bushing with graphite, a nearly self-sufficing bushing, as far as lubrication goes, will result.

IN FITTING NEW CARBURETOR

Important to See There Is No Looseness to Cause Vibration—Broken Flange Results.

In fitting a new carburetor be sure that there is no looseness to cause vibration, because if there is a broken flange will be the inevitable result. If vibration is present a small iron bracket should be installed from a nut on the engine frame to the instrument to steady it, also taking the strain off the intake pipe.

Weak From Pain

Mrs. Gibbert Was in Misery, But Doan's Brought Her Splendid Health.

"About 15 years ago my kidneys were in bad condition," says Mrs. Lucy Gibbert, 18310 Columbia Ave., Harvey, Ill. "There was a constant, dull, bearing-down pain in the small of my back. I couldn't turn over in bed without such pain I could hardly breathe. Mornings I was stiff, sore and lame all over; my back was like a rusty hinge."

"Inflammation of the bladder nearly drove me wild. The kidney secretions passed every little while, day and night, a little at a time, and burned in the ureters. Great sacs of water formed under my eyes."

"I was in such misery I would become weak and so nervous I would scream. I had nerve-racking headaches and the back of my neck pained me. I was so dizzy I didn't dare bend over for fear of falling on my face. My sight became blurred. I was sick all over."

"Five boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of kidney trouble. Since then I have enjoyed splendid health and I owe it all to Doan's."

Sworn to before me, SAMUEL DANICK, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The New Modesty.

"The new modesty," said Clarence Underwood, the magazine illustrator, "has a frank quality. It is born of athletic beauty. The old modesty was merely a desire to conceal ugliness."

"A beautiful girl in a white bathing dress came out of the water at Palm Beach the other day and advanced over the sand to her mother."

"Dear me!" the mother whispered. "You shouldn't have got white, darling. That suit is almost transparent."

"The girl smiled calmly. 'Don't worry,' she said, 'I'm not deformed.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Dr. Peary's "Dead Shot" not only cures Worms or Tapeworm but cleans out the mucus in which they breed and tones up the digestion. One dose sufficient. Adv.

Ancient Precautions.

"We'll have this friendly agreement of ours carved upon a monument of stone," said one ancient king.

"So that all the public can read it," added the other.

"Not only that. It will make it impossible to treat it as a scrap of paper."

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Naturally. "He went all to pieces." "What made him do that?" "He was broke."

At the Hotel. "Mrs. Mary McGinnis," wrote the woman. "Miss Mayme McGinnies," registered her daughter.

The undoing of the work that Satan finds for idle hands to do furnishes employment for other people.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit Free Press, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. "There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses. What wouldn't you give to be relieved of one day's pain of your corns and bunions? Here is relief for every day. You won't realize this until you have tried Allen's Foot-Ease yourself. You simply forget all about your feet they are made so comfortable. Ask your druggist to-day for a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE."

Banner Lye

is easy to use No other lye is packed so safely and conveniently, or is so economical—not a bit wasted. No other lye or soap cleans and disinfects so easily and thoroughly as Banner Lye. It is not old-style lye. Odorous and colorless; the greatest cleanser and disinfectant the world has ever known. Use it for cleaning your kitchen, cellar, sink, dairy, milking machine, bottles, for softening water, and the labor of washing and cleaning will be cut in half. MAKES EXCELLENT SOAP and saves money besides. A 10-cent can of Banner Lye, 5½ pounds of kitchen grease, ten minutes' easy work (no boiling or large kettles), and you have 10 pounds of best hard soap or 20 gallons of soft soap. Banner Lye is sold by your grocer or druggist. Write to us for free booklet, "Uses of Banner Lye." The Penn Chemical Works Philadelphia, USA

HOMESEAKER

Send for free Virginia Farm and Timber Bulletin. Department F, Emporia, Virginia

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, MO. 23-1919